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ESTABLISHED 1836

MOVING AGAINST THE SUEZ CANAL

Turkish Army Of 120,000 Begins Invasion Of Egypt

Advance Guards Engaged—British Troops And Warships Assembled At The Canal And All Civilians Are Fleeing From The Scene—Turkish Soldiers Sighted By Airmen—Operations In Eastern And Western Theaters Of War

London, Jan. 28.—Dispatches reaching here from various points indicate that the reported invasion of Egypt by the Turks is at last under way. From one source it is reported that a Turkish army of 120,000 men, under command of Djemal Pasha, is marching on the Suez canal. From another it is announced that an engagement was fought near El Kantara, about twenty-eight miles from Port Said.

It is evident that the British commanders at the canal and in Egypt expect a considerable movement of Turkish troops against them and are preparing to repel the invasion. Troops and warships are being assembled at the canal and all civilians are leaving that region.

The battle at El Kantara was mostly an artillery action in which the Turks opened fire at long range with mountain guns and the British answered with machine guns and rifles. The forces engaged are said to have been small and the casualties of the Egyptian army were only four men and one officer slightly wounded. The Turks are supposed to have been the advance guard of the main army of three army corps.

Detachments of Turkish troops have been sighted at three other points east of the canal, but no fighting has resulted. It is said that the British have mounted heavy guns along the canal and are amply prepared for a Turkish force that might reach there. A large number of warships are at Port Said and these may be distributed at points along the canal if necessary.

Operations Elsewhere.
Nothing has been heard of the military venture which it was reported the Germans were preparing for Emperor William's birthday, unless their attacks on the French at Ypres and on the British at La Bassee were intended as such. All the official accounts agree that these attacks were very severe, but beyond this there is nothing in common between the accounts of the allies and the Germans concerning the fighting. The French communication repeats the statement that the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses, while the Germans say the British were unable to recapture their former positions.

Similar contradictory statements are made regarding the severe fighting which is taking place near Craonne and Perthes, in the Argonne and in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. In all these cases both sides claim the battles resulted in their favor.

There has been increasing activity along the eastern front. The Russians there are reported to be pushing their offensive both in East Prussia and in Poland north of the lower Vistula, while the Germans are said to have been repeating their attacks in central Poland. In Galicia an Austro-German force attempted an offensive which, according to the Russian accounts, did not meet with success.

KOLBERG DESTROYED

Admiral Beatty Believes Second German Cruiser Was Lost.

London, Jan. 28.—It now appears that at least one German ship besides the Bluecher was sunk in Sunday's fight in the North sea. The admiralty announced in an official statement that the German light cruiser Kolberg was sent to the bottom by the British fleet. Admiral Beatty in his preliminary report says he believes the Kolberg

was sunk in action.

The Kolberg was a vessel of 4,350 tons displacement and carried a crew of 362 officers and men. She was 402 feet long and has a speed of about 24 knots. The cruiser was armed with 12 4.1 inch guns, four 5-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her cost was \$1,907,400.

WILL INVADE SERBIA

German Contingent Numbers 200,000 Men, Including First Liners.

Bucharest, Jan. 28.—It is now stated here on good authority that the German contingent for the new projected invasion of Serbia numbers 200,000 men, including several regiments belonging to the first line. Some anxiety is felt here as to the consequence to Rumania if Serbia is overwhelmed. It is recognized that grave issues depend upon the approaching campaign, including the prospective interruption of Rumanian communications between Salonika and the Mediterranean, thus causing the stoppage of war munitions. This fact is causing a realization of the importance of an agreement with Bulgaria.

PRESIDENT GARZA QUITS MEXICO CITY

Villa and Zapata Forces Flee From the Capital.

Mexico City, Jan. 28.—Provisional President Garza and his government and army left the capital for Cuernavaca, where a new seat of government will be established. The Carranza army of occupation lingers on the outskirts of the city, but is expected to enter soon.

All the commercial houses, banks, and even private dwellings are barred and shuttered, although no disorder has attended the fleeing of the forces of Zapata and Villa. The national palace, the federal telegraph and postoffice and other government establishments are closed.

The incoming Carranza forces are commanded by General Alvarado, former post commander here. When they enter the city it is expected some sort of government will be established.

The price of foodstuffs has soared beyond the reach of the needy. The supply of food is very low in the city, and unless the railway line to Vera Cruz is opened soon it is believed there will be much suffering.

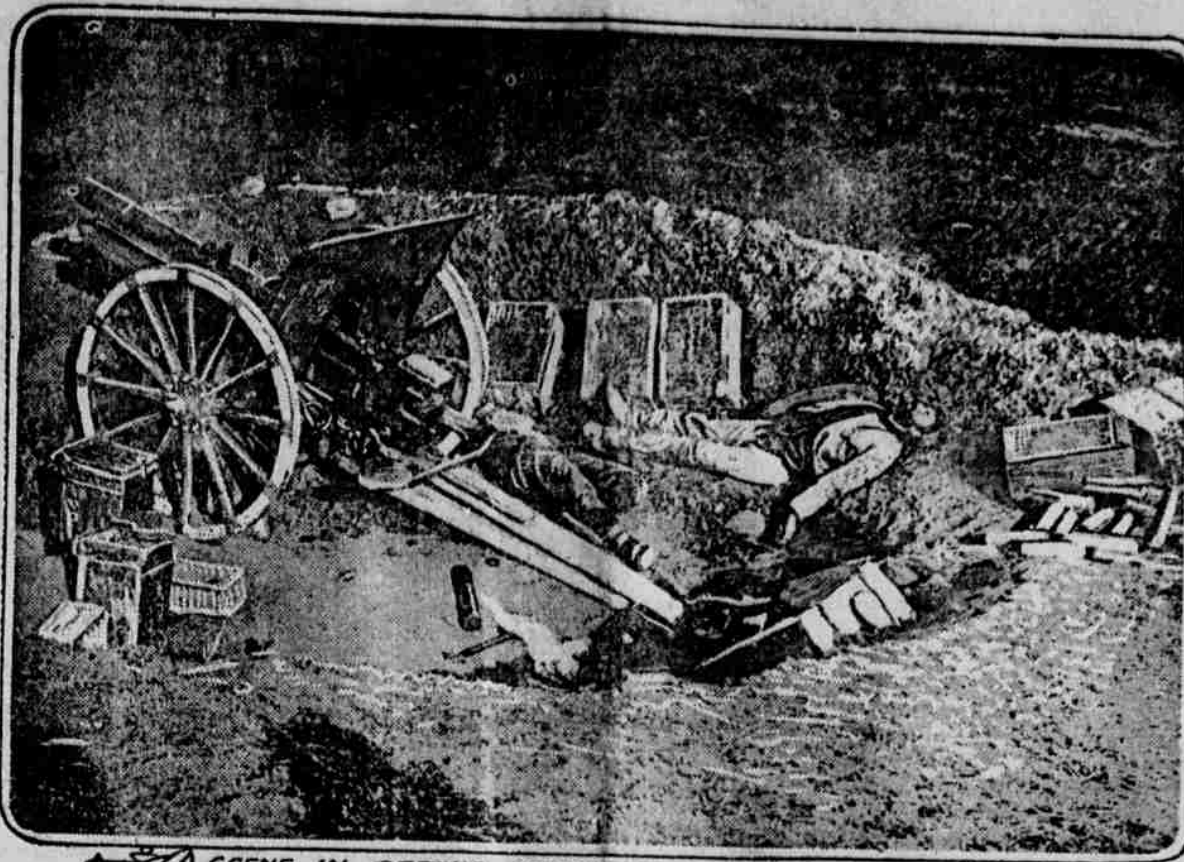
The decision of the government to quit the capital came after a heated discussion at a session of the convention. It was decided President Garza, his government and the members of the convention should proceed to Cuernavaca.

There is a rumor in circulation that the advance guard of General Obregon's troops is now within four miles of the capital, advancing. Obregon supports the cause of Carranza. General Villa, it is said, is forming a new army and will contest supremacy with Carranza.

Dies In the West.

Granville, O., Jan. 28.—Theodore F. Wright, seventy-one, retired banker and business man of this place, is dead at Los Angeles, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

TRAGIC EPISODE IN WAR IN SERBIA IS SILENTLY, BUT GRAPHICALLY, TOLD HERE



A SCENE IN SERBIA AFTER AUSTRIAN RETREAT
A silent, grim tragedy of the war in the east is told in this picture. It was taken in Serbia after the Austrian retreat and shows an abandoned Austrian gun behind earthworks, with the dead bodies of soldiers killed at their posts. These few men held their own against a superior attack and died like real heroes.

WITH \$12,500 IN BANK WOMAN STARVES TO DEATH

New York, Jan. 28.—The death, apparently from starvation, of Mrs. Anna Barchmann, seventy-five, in her two room apartment on the second floor of a tenement house on First avenue, revealed in the dilapidated home bank books showing deposits of

\$12,000 in five savings banks in this city. Mrs. Barchmann was found dead in her chair by Mrs. Caroline Nigree, a neighbor, who was in the habit of supplying her with breakfast daily. Not a crust of bread was in the house. The lamp was empty and the stove was fireless.

ALLIES' ATTITUDE KNOWN ON INTERNED SHIPS

Washington, Jan. 28.—While the administration is refusing to disclose just what it intends to do if it succeeds in passing the ship purchase bill, there is no mystery at all about what the allied governments in the European war will do in case the proposed government owned corporation buys and puts into trade with Germany and Austria vessels now owned by their enemies. Positive statements that these vessels under such circumstances will be treated as enemy vessels are now obtainable in Washington, and leave not the slightest room

for any doubt as to where the allied governments stand on the issue. For the present the administration is standing on its statement that there will be no foreign complications. This expression was used at the White House in response to an inquiry regarding the delicate questions which the operation of the ship purchase plan may bring up. Just where it is intended to get the ships for which it is proposed to spend \$30,000,000, administration officials and administration leaders thus far have refused to disclose.

TWENTY COUNTIES FREED FROM QUARANTINE ORDER

Washington, Jan. 28.—By an order to become effective Jan. 29, the quarantine was lifted from twenty counties in Ohio, and in twenty-five Ohio counties territory which was closed was made exposed area. The counties completely freed in Ohio were: Ashland, Butler, Clark, Columbiana, Coshocton, Geauga, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Lorain, Miami,

Morgan, Noble, Paulding, Portage, Ross, Stark, Trumbull and Van Wert. The following Ohio counties formerly closed are now in exposed area: Ottawa, Sandusky, Belmont, Champaign, Crawford, Deane, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Huron, Licking, Mahoning, Marion, Montgomery, Muskingum, Preble, Putnam, Seneca, Union, Williams and Wyandot.

DRYS GET DECISION

Marysville, O., Jan. 28.—After a trial lasting two days, Probate Judge Edward Porter decided the contested local election held at Richwood Jan. 12 in favor of the drys by four votes, the drys having 267 and the wets 263. At the election the drys had but one majority.

WANT GRAIN EMBARGO

Columbus, Jan. 28.—Embargo on exportation of wheat and flour to Europe is demanded by the Ohio State Master Bakers' association, members of which say that if the present rate of exportation is continued, the United States will be facing a wheat flour famine in ninety days.

RECOUNT ORDERED

Bowling Green, O., Jan. 28.—Judge Schofield of Marion ordered a recount of the ballots cast in Wood county in the case of Milo Lybarger, Republican, who was defeated for sheriff by two votes by Gus Skibbe, Democrat. Skibbe has been in office three weeks.

AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

Columbus, Jan. 28.—In his special message to the general assembly asking for emergency legislation enlarging the scope of the state free employment offices, and recommending that public work mapped out for spring be given out now, to relieve the distress of the unemployed.

CASES ARE DROPPED

Findlay, O., Jan. 28.—John D. Rockefeller, who has been prosecuted in Hancock county for the last nine years, is free of legal troubles as far as this locality is concerned. Three cases for immense sums and damages that have been hanging fire for five years have been ordered stricken from the docket.

THAW MUST STAND TRIAL

New York, Jan. 28.—Harry K. Thaw was permanently lodged in the Tombs until Feb. 23, when he will be called for trial on the charge of conspiracy against him. His counsel won a success by preventing his removal to Matteawan until that time, while the state, on the other hand, scored its success by forcing a promise from the defense not to seek an application for bail in the meantime.

Wilson to Veto Immigration Bill.
Washington, Jan. 28.—President Wilson is expected to veto the immigration bill today. He will send the measure back to congress with a message explaining that his disapproval of the literacy test provision caused him to withhold his signature.

CHANGES OPINION OF ROCKEFELLER

Mother Jones Has Talk With Young Millionaire.

OUTLINES COLORADO SITUATION

Declares at Conclusion of Interview That Rockefeller Has Been Misunderstood and That She Feels He Means to Do Right—Rockefeller Thanks Commission Before He Leaves Witness Stand.

New York, Jan. 28.—Mother Jones, the strike agitator and friend of the coal miners, who has been denouncing capitalists and their methods for many years, went to the office of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and told him about the situation in Colorado, where the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is a director, has extensive holdings.

She came from the office smiling. She had completely changed her opinion of Mr. Rockefeller. "He has been misunderstood," she said. "He has been defamed. I have denounced him everywhere. Now I am going to do all I can to make that right. I am sure he means to do right."

Referring to his interview with Mother Jones, young Rockefeller said: "Mother Jones told me about conditions in Colorado as she found them. She told me of the complaints of the miners, that they want opportunity to buy their supplies at other than company stores; that they want schools and churches not owned by the company and of which the teachers and ministers are not appointed by the company officials; that they want the right of free speech, the right to assemble and discuss their affairs; that they object to paying fees for the company's doctors—a variety of things that they believe to be wrong in principle and practice."

"I pointed out to her the great difficulty of getting all these things in a mining camp, far removed from the ordinary community life. Now I think there is a better understanding. I realize that, as she said, the great difficulty is that there has not been sufficient opportunity for employees to lay their grievances before the higher officials of the company. What I am trying to do now is to get information on this situation. I am sure that differences will be more easily settled when the facts are known."

Thanks Commission.

When Mr. Rockefeller left the witness stand, after being questioned by the commission on industrial relations since Monday morning, he said: "I wish to thank the commission for the courtesy extended to me by its members. I fear I have tried the patience of you all by the way I have answered questions. I beg to repeat, I am anxious to avail myself of any and all suggestions for bettering the work of the foundation from the commission. I hope that as a result of these hearings there may develop a better understanding among all concerned, not only in Colorado, but also in the situation generally, and that improvement will come about."

The possibility that the great philanthropic foundations, with their immense resources, might seek to dominate the churches, schools and politics of the country, was suggested to young Rockefeller before he quitted the stand. Such an effort, Mr. Rockefeller replied, never would be made, because, in the first place, the people of the United States would never tolerate such a thing, and secondly, the foundations had no such idea. Their sole purpose, he said, was to bring about better conditions.

KILLED WITH CROWBAR

Woman Stenographer and a Man Are Victims of a Murderer.

New York, Jan. 28.—A woman stenographer, who lived with a janitor and his wife up town, and a man, an old friend of the married couple, were put to death with crowbar and hatchet. The janitor, Joseph Krieglender, was put in the Tombs without bail, charged with the double murder. Krieglender asserts his innocence. It is his wife's story that, in the opinion of the police and the district attorney, points to him as the slayer. Miss Marian J. Franklin, the slain woman, came from Wilkesbarre, Pa. The police have her age as fifty-two. She had lived with the Krieglenders for three months, paying no rent, they say. The dead man is John Christopher, fifty-three, of Union Course, L. I. He was married and an engineer. The janitor told Coroner Reardon that Christopher was his wife's sweetheart before his marriage.

TAXATION MEASURE

Is Launched In The Ohio Legislature

Repeal of the Kilpatrick Act Is Proposed.

LARGE CITIES WILL FIGHT IT

New Bill Would Re-Enact Original Provisions of the Smith Law, With Even More Stringent Limitations. Emergency Clauses Attached to House Bills Cause a Stir in Lower Branch—Legislative Review.

Columbus, Jan. 28.—Repeal of the Kilpatrick taxation measure, enacted by the last general assembly and which removed the interior limitations of the original Smith 1 per cent. law, and the re-enactment of the original provisions of the Smith law, with even more stringent limitations, are proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Garver of Miami county, chairman of the taxation committee. It is intended to carry out the general recommendations along this line made by Governor Willis.

Instead of making the amount of taxes raised in 1910, as provided in the original Smith law, the basis for limitation, the Garver amendments make the amounts raised in 1913 the maximum without a vote of the people. No change is made relative to the additional maximum of 5 mills allowed for interest and sinking fund purposes, but these items must be covered fully by sufficient levy before any rates are fixed for running expenses, whether it requires more than the 5 mills maximum or less. The money raised for sinking fund and interest charges must be used for those purposes only.

Under the Garver amendments it will be impossible for a taxing district to levy more than is needed for interest and sinking fund purposes and then use the residue for operating purposes by making a transfer of funds.

The large cities will fight the enactment of the Garver amendments with all their power.

The house passed the Thatcher bill, repealing the law for annual examinations of the county treasurer's office.

What promises to be a continuous squabble during the session began in the house, when efforts were made to attach to the first batch of bills to be passed, emergency clauses to prevent referendums and to make the proposed laws immediately operative. Though the Democrats were expected to oppose emergency clauses, because they wish to force referendums on the bigger administration bills, this stand was taken by more of the Republican members than of the minority members.

Senator Howard, who will be chairman of the committee to reduce salaries and the number of offices, said the inquiry would be thorough, but would be pushed as rapidly as possible, as the appropriation bills can not be drawn until this probe is finished.

THREE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

Claim of German Government, Which Issues a Statement.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—(By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following official statement was given out by the German government:

"In the three hours' fight which cost us the armored cruiser Bluecher, one British battle cruiser and two British destroyers were sunk. These facts not only were observed by our big ships, but also were ascertained by a German torpedo boat which returned unhurt. This torpedo boat shot two torpedoes against a British battle cruiser which was already heeling over, whereupon she capsized and sank. This also was ascertained by a German dirigible which was flying over the fighting zone. The dirigible observed on other British ships falling masts and funnels. It is certain, therefore, that further cruisers were seriously damaged."

"Finally the British fleet withdrew from the German squadron and beyond the reach of their guns. There was no question of pursuit of the German ships, because the high speed of the British vessels would have enabled them to catch up with and destroy the German cruisers."